WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1380.

Broadway Opera House First Life Guards. M. Maly's Theater—An Aradian Night, Malines, Fifth Avenue Pheater—Piratez of Pengangs, Grand Opera Monnes—The Danitos, Malines, Inverty's Theatre-The Tourists. Malluce. Sester & Hint's Garden-Courset. New York Aquactorise Parisian Creus. Matthe Mible's Garden. The Galley Slave. Mailines. Purk Thentre.—Fairine. Standard Thentre.—Evangeline.

San Prancisco Minstrate Breadway and 79th st. bentre Comique-Mulligan Guerie' Curistiuss. Mattue I ony Pastor's Theater - Variety, Union Square Theater - The Fran Priend, Wallack's Theater - Lendon Assurance,

Mr. O'Conor's Letter.

We devote a large portion of our columns this morning to the remarkable letter which letter should be perused by every one who wishes to penetrate beneath the surface and to know the causes which operate in politilearning, ability, and independence give weight to his observations, it will be widely comment. On one point, however, we desire opinion that in the next election of President "it is absolutely impossible that any one called a Democrat should prevail."

This opinion certainly merits a great deal of careful consideration; yet it should be remembered that no man is infallible, and in the course of his long career even the venerable author of this letter has sometimes indeed certain, and this is that we have now arrived at a very grave crisis in the history of this country. The Republican institutions which have cost so much, and which we have loved as the sure and perpetual muniments of liberty, if not at the present moment actually in danger, are certainly threatened with a future peril of a nature so serious that every patriot must feel a great doubt and anxiety as to the result.

What is the lesson to be drawn from these facts? What is the duty which they inculcate? It is that all men who value their country above party, and who esteem freedom as more precious than the temporary prepare to make a common cause together for the preservation of the republic, and for the defeat of every conspiracy and combination that may be set on foot for its subversion, whether immediate and brutal, or gradual, insinuating, and distant.

The Game Blocked.

There is no doubt that immediately after the election the GRANT leaders in this State were meditating a change in the mode of appointing Presidential electors in certain contingencies that might arise. The chief of these contingencies were the nomination of GRANT as the Republican candidate, and of some Democratic candidate who would be entirely acceptable to all factions of that party, thus making New York a doubtful State at the ballot boxes, with the chances rather ficlining toward the Democracy. Among the subordinate contingencies was the hope of effecting an arrangement with the Grant managers in some other doubtful States whereby their Legislatures were to act in concert with the New York leaders in carrying through this bold scheme

But the plan has received a check from an unexpected quarter. The Legislature could not appoint the electors without first repealing the law of 1829, which provides for the choice of electors at the polls by general ticket, and then passing another law conferring the power of appointment upon the Legislature itself. To accomplish this would, of course, require the votes of a majority of the members of the Senate and Assembly.

Very much to the surprise of the extreme GRANT men, the Senate from the start showed itself to be an utterly unmanageable body; or rather, the majority of the Republican Senators proved themselves to be quite independent of dictation from those who were conducting the third term campaign. This was exhibited in the choice of Mr. VROOMAN for Clerk of the Senate, instead of Mr. GLIDDEN, a GHANT man, and by a significant hint to the GRANT Lieutenant-Governor that if he would not agree to make up the Committees to suit the majority, they would take the work into their own hands.

The temper of the Senate has, for the present at least, arrested the movement for a change in the mode of appointing Presidential electors.

The English Liberals and the Irish Vote.

It seems to be conceded by the English assistance seems to be indispensable. The Liberals cannot recover the seats they had in the last Parliament without the help of the Irish vote in the English constituencies, | garded with suspicion, if not contempt. which, according to trustworthy calculathe whole body of voters in England, Wales, and Scotland. Neither can they control the the cooperation of Irish members. Where less reliance on vague promises in the analogous crisis of 1835, the Irish party, in this instance, have demanded an explicit pledge from Liberal candidates as the con-

consenting to be bound by it?

Soon after the present Parliament was support by the old means of social civilities and lavish but indefinite assurances. Mr. Butt's followers repelled these delusive advances, and insisted that promises henceforward should involve at least a partial concession of the political principle on which the Home Rule movement was based. Mr. BUTT required of all candidates in those English constituencies which contained Home Rule claim in Parliament, but that claim. It was the instant and peremptory repudiation of this demand by Lord HART-INGTON, who had been made the leader of the Liberal party, which completed and emphasized the breach between the English and the Irish sections of the Opposition. engagement would be construed in Ireland as committing a candidate to a certain

eral party to remain out of office till its youngest member had grown gray, rather than admit the possibility of rupturing the national unity. For a time the examples of these leaders were generally followed, and the result was that the Conservatives, instead of being limited to their original matheir measures in the critical phases of the Eastern question by from 70 to 130 votes.

Under these circumstances, it became

clear to those Liberals who believed the success of their party to be the sacred object of politics, that something must be done. As seats fell vacant one by one the Liberal candidates concluded to accept the stipulation prescribed by Mr. Burr, and the number of such converts has now become quite large. Neither are they confined by any means to young and obscure persons, untrammelled by serious responsibilities. They include such men as Mr. RATHBONE in Liverpool, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT in Manches-Mr. Charles O'Conor has just written to ter, and Mr. Morley in Bristol. Outspoken the Democratic Club of Essex County. This as the Liberal leaders continue to be in denouncing the compromise, they cannot carry their party with them in any close constituency where the Irish vote might cal affairs. Written by an old man whose turn the scale. When Lord Harrington, for instance, not long ago reasserted at Newcastle his unshaken hostility to the read and will excite an immense variety of Home Rule principle, the candidate in whose interest he was speaking had to seek to dwell this morning. It is Mr. O'CONOR'S a seat elsewhere. When Sir William Hab-COURT made his onslaught on the Tories at Liverpool, he did not venture to say a word BRIGHT, during the campaign at Manchester, was prudently silent respecting the alliance to which his brother had already acceded, and which Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD, the found himself mistaken. But one thing is Liberal candidate for Salford, openly advocated. At all the recent Liberal demonstrations, the candidates who had promised to vote for the Home Rule inquiry were most conspicuous. The effects of the new policy were speedily demonstrated. It was proved by the municipal elections on Nov. 1 that the Liberals in most of the great towns had secured the support of the Irish voters.

It is not merely in the great centres of industry that the Irish element may this year exercise a decisive influence upon English elections. There is scarcely a small town in Great Britain where there are not Irish electors, and in many of these the change of a few votes would turn the scale. Not less success of any political organization, should than twenty seats were carried by the Conservatives at the last election by majorities varying from 4 at Bedford and 6 at Bath up other constituencies where the balance was just as slight on the other side. Among these seats so barely won, and where a score or two of Irish voters might decide the contest, a number belonged to Scotland. Ayr burghs, for instance, were carried by 14, Wigton by 9, South Lanark by 21, Roxburgh by 26, Stirling by 43, and Dumbarton by 53. Even in Mid-Lothian, where Mr. GLAD-STONE'S candidacy is popularly supposed to have been venturesome, the adverse majority in 1874 was only 135. In view of such opportunities, it is not surprising that the victories already gained should be welcomed in some quarters as a foretaste of general triumph resulting from the compact between the Liberals and the Home Rulers.

It must not be supposed that among the English candidates who have taken the required pledge to gain the Irish vote, all or even the greater part are disposed to support the Home Rule claim. Most of them allege in private that they expect nothing from the inquiry to which they are committed but a complete exploding of the arguments for an Irish Parliament. Their adhesion, however, is viewed very differently by the Nationalists in Ireland, who are careful to chronicle the name of every English politician who takes the Home Rule pledge, and to herald in it a new proof of the progress of the separatist movement. Their assertions and expectations are, of course, carefully reproduced by the organs of the English people know, during the coming summer, precisely what the Liberals have | rate of interest than four per cent done in this direction. There seems to be no loubt that the vast majority of the electors in England and Scotland are determined not to break up the union of Great Britain and Ireland; and it may be that the distrust awakened by the pledge into which so many Liberals have entered, will breed at the last moment a sweeping Conservative reaction. It is true, as we have said, that the English constituencies comprise ten per cent. of Irishmen, but ninety per cent, are Englishmen, and it may be that Lord HARTINGTON, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. FAWCETT, having borne this fact in mind, will prove shrewder politicians than some of their followers after all.

What Talmage Calls a Christian Bargain.

The Long Island Presbyterians have so proceeded from first to last, in the manpress that while the Liberais are likely to agement of the case of Talmage, as to make considerable gains, they cannot hope | bring reproach on the great denomination to overthrow, in the coming election, the | they represent, and to degrade themselves party of Lord Beaconsfield without the | in the eyes of the public. They have made aid of the Home Rulers. In two ways this a farce of an ecclesiastical trial, and have established precedents which will tend to lower the dignity of these tribunals of the Presbyterian Church, causing them to be re-

The Brooklyn Presbytery's treatment last tions, represents more than ten per cent. of | Monday of Dr. VAN DYKE's request for an investigation of the loose charges of Tal-MAGE against his moral character, was House of Commons on a division without of a piece with all the ecclesiastical dealings with the sensational preacher. men have so much to give, it is not sur- It was cowardly and evasive, and was prising that something more substantial | pursued with the manifest intent of smotherthan fine words should be exacted from the | ing an inquiry which might prove troubleother side. Mindful of O'Connell's fuuit- some. Whatever Talmage may be, let him alone for the sake of peace and quiet, was the apparent feeling of the majority. The inference we must draw from this is that if a minister wishes to escape ecclesiastical dition of their support. What is this pledge, | investigation and censure, all he needs to and how many of the English Liberals are | do is to commit such offenses as are sure to impair the barmony of his church if they are investigated, gather about him a party opened the Liberals made overtures to the | of supporters, and proceed to bully his ac-Home Rulers, proposing to purchase their cusers. Then the timid tribunals of his denomination will conclude that the cure is worse than the disease; that loud as the noise he has made may be, it is not so disagreeable as an attempt to silence him

would prove. Therefore, though in addition to the other offences with which he is charged, TALMAGE publicly accused Dr. VAN DYKE and others with "moral rottenness," yet the nany Irish electors, a specific pledge, not | request for an investigation was refused by hat they would positively support the a vote of 30 to 19. The charge was made, however, and so long as neither its truth they would vote for an inquiry into that | hor its falsity has been established it will continue to yex and divide the Presbyterian churches of Brooklyn, and to render impossible the harmony for which the Presbytery professes to labor.

As Dr. VAN DYKE well said in his letter asking for the investigation, "There can be Lord Harringron pointed out that such an | no true peace in the Presbytery of Brooklyn. and in the churches under its care, while its ministers stand publicly accused of moral policy, and he distinctly refused to accept | rottenness, and the accuser, himself a memthe Home Rule principle even as a subject | ber of the Presbytery, is not required to

and declared it would be better for the Lib- in the words of Dr. McCLELLAND, who, though physically blind, seems to have a clear moral and intellectual sight, "Refuse this investigation if you please, but if you do it, do not expect peace. You may as well try to bind heaven and hell together as to

try to do this and expect harmony." But the Presbytery refused it, and TALjority of some fifty votes, carried most of Mage again came off victorious. When the action was taken, the magnanimous Tat-MAGE made one of the most extraordinary proposals ever offered in a religious convocation. If you will take back what you said against me, he said, I will take back what I said against you. If you will say you lied when you called me a fiar and a confidence operator, I will acknowledge that I lied when I called you morally rotten. That was about the substance of the 'Christian bargain," as he termed it, proposed by a Presbyterian minister in an as-

sembly of his brethren last Monday. Afterward TALMAGE went even further. He withdrew his moral rottenness charges, though his accusers refused to take back what they alleged against him, and would make no bargain at all. But what difference does his confession, that he spoke against his brethren without justification and only in anger, make in their accusations against him? It rather goes to fortify them, for he shows himself to be lacking in moral perceptions and in a proper estimate of his responsibility for his words and actions. Is what he said true, that the Christian public and the Church will endorse his offer as fair? If they do that, is it not about the compact into which Mr. RATH- about time to consider whether a reforma-BONE had entered. So, too, Mr. JOHN tion of our nominal Christianity is not

The TALMAGE case will long vex the Pres byterians. It can neither be settled by any such bargain as he proposed, nor kept quiet by such soporifies as the Long Island Presbyterians have administered.

Fit to Die, But Not Fit to Live-Fit for Heaven, But Not for Earth.

It must be regarded as something anoma lous in the history of an individual that he should be fit to die, but wholly unfitted to live-fit for heaven, but entirely unworthy to live out his natural days upon this earth. Yet by many of the most religious persons in the community, such a man, the young Italian, Pietro Balbo, is accounted to be. They maintain that he ought to be speedily put to an ignominious death; that it would be too merciful in man to permit him to so much as drag out in long, weary, and dreary close confinement, the remainder of his days; and yet to 87 in northeast Lancashire. There were | they expect that when man, in the performance of his duty, shall have strangled this young Italian to death, and thus have banished him from earth, his emancipated spirit will enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, because Gop, who is better than man, and is perfection itself, has forgiven him his sins!

Hanging men is an awkward business. It is true it has been thought by many wise men that capital punishment is necessary, and it may be. And yet, at first blush, it would seem as if a man fit to die must be fit to live. There seems to be some incongruity between the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount and putting to death, in cold blood, a person wholly in your power. There is a difficulty in reconciling the two things. Hanging is disagreeable to the Sheriff and painful and awful to the prisoner; and it is worthy the consideration of all intelligent and devout Christians whether there is not some other method, equally certain and more pleasant, for sending a soul to Heaven.

While little was done yesterday in the open sessions of Congress, the members were unusually busy in committee room. Nearly every committee of both Houses was in session. deliberating over legislation that will be discussed publicly later on. Mr. KERNAN laid before the Senate a petition from New Yorkers for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of Treasury notes. Mr. SAULSBURY presented a bill intended to prevent the forcing of telegraph companies to produce messages before committees and courts. Mr. MORRILL desired Conservative party, who propose to let the that an inquiry be made into the practicability of refunding part of the national debt at less

The House continued to wrangle over the printing of the GLOVER report into the condition of the Treasury, and at length sent it back to the Printing Committee. Then it discussed the proposed new rules until adjournment was

The first step toward a change in New York's system of choosing Presidential electors was taken in the Legislature last evening, in the introduction of a bill providing that in each Congress district two electors at large and one elector for the district shall be voted for. Under this law, New York's electoral vote would be partly Democratic and partly Republican, but the advantage would be with the Republicans. who propose the scheme.

One part of Gen. McClellan's message, as Governor of New Jersey, read in the Legislature in Trenton yesterday, shows that, unlike Gen. GRANT, he is free from the Napoleonic doc trine of military rule. He says, in effect, that he would rather see the State militia abolished than yield its control to the general Government, and advises opposition to any unconstitutional encroachment upon the freedom of the National Guard of New Jersey. Certainly Gov. McClellan, irrespective of his party affilia tions, can have no sympathy with third termers and imperialists.

Following the example of the Rev. Dr. VAN DYEE, the Rev. Dr. WELLS and the other complainants against TALMAGE presented a formal request to the Brooklyn Presbytery yes terday to investigate them and find out whether they were "morally rotten." as alleged by TAL-MAGE. This request being refused, young Brother CROSBY gave notice of a complaint to the Synod. The other incident of the day was the presentation of a letter from the Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE, Junior, announcing his desire to get out of a Presbytery that had put itself in the position of harboring among its members either mulicious and unjust persecutors, of corrupt character, or a man who uses the pulpit and communion table to shelter him in slandering his brethren." Action upon the younger VAN DYKE's request was postponed.

"Solemnly believing that if at this juncture I abandon my trust there will be no barrier against anarchy and bloodshed, I cannot, under present eirenmstances, recognize your authority as Governor of Maine." Thus writes JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Major-General, to JAMES D. LAMSON, President of the (Fusionist) Senate and acting Governor.

that Mr. James G. Blaine was better informed as to the Major-General's sentiments and intentions than Mr. Lamson, who thought Cham-BERLAIN would be swift to submit to his au-

The Major-General reads the acting Governor a lecture on the gravity of the situation. There are but two ways out, he says-strict obedience to the Constitution on the one side, revolution and bloodshed on the other. Mr. Lasson's view is that Major-General CHAMBERLAIN himself, in his present attitude, represents and embodies revolution.

In mental as well as in physical contests, men occasionally emerge from comparative obscurity and carry off the honors from acknowldged champions. This fact promises to be illustrated in the present chess congress in this city. The tournament has progressed until more than one-third of the stipulated games have been played, and already four experts. for discussion. Mr. Fawcerr went further. | produce the proofs of his accusations." Or | wo of them at least almost unknown, have

passed to the front rank, leading the champion chess player of the United States. As the first tournament here, twenty-three years ago. brought Morphy prominently before the world, so may this produce another wonder in the intricate came which has upact more than one brilliant mind. However, neither danger of mental or physical disaster will drive men from

undertaking difficult feats. Now that an enterprising firm of brokers have added a Ticker to the furniture of the Capitol, and speculative members can improve the opportunity of a dull subject or speech to read off the latest quotations from Wali street, the public business is in a fair way to be slighted more systematically than ever. The Springfield Republican learns that one well-known New York member, by close attention to the tape, has already this year made \$100,000.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS IDEAS.

An Irlahman Discusses Them with Frankness UPPER FITZWILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN, Dec. 26.-It has been announced in this city that two illustrious Irishmen have sailed for New York, Mr. Stewart Parnell, a near relative of your late wealthy citizen, Mr. Stewart, the drygoods merchant of Broadway, and a Mr. J. Dillon, a young gentleman with no special vocation that I can learn beyond an unhappy connection with Irish rowdy politics and a foolish ambition to dabble in their turbid and fetid waters. No doubt you will be asked for money by these self-deputed envoys of the Irish people to carry out some wonderful scheme for the immediate construction of this old island into an earthly paradise,to which I shall advert later on. Mr. Parnell is, beyond question, the hero of the hour. His obstructive policy in Parliament won him his first laurels this side; the remarksble absence of tact and ability in the Ministerial leader, Sir S. Northcote, largely helped his wrangling exploits in the House, and gave his pertinacity and coolness in that great assembly an embarrassing importance and weight which ertainly was humiliating to the first gentlemen in Europe; but their love and veneration for the id-established rules under which their body had grown to dignity and grandeur, restrained a high-handed policy toward Mr. Parnell and his uproarious band of rowdy followers, lest the departure from old and honored usage might trench in the very smallest degree on the sacred liberty of debate,

But individual fitness and force in a Minis terial leader, such as distinguished the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, or even the lighter metal of a Beaconsfield, would have quickly disposed of Parnell & Co. in St. Stephen's, where they stooped to everything and stopped at nothing to violate and evade all the decorous rules of debate and practical legislation. On this side we love bluster; the hero at fair and market is the man who trails his coat and offers battle to twenty at a time. but always sneaks away when a manly adversary appears. But beyond this trailing of the Parliamentary coat, displayed in small devices and cunning arts, Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary career was a miserable failure. In his numberless and unceasing efforts in that assembly he has never even approached the character of small statesman. His oratorical powers I shall leave to yourself to judge of. Yet Mr. Parnell is decidedly a man of ability, but of a purely destructive order.

During the recess he has devoted this power with marvellous energy to tearing up society from its very foundations from end to end of this island, by assailing the landed interest in all its closest and most delicate relations with society, in language at one wild and criminal. If reforms in our land code are still needed (and I admit some few are), most assuredly they should be sought, as they have been in every civilized country and age, by moral means, and now more so than ever, when public opinion is the great lever by which the machinery of government is regulated and moved. Mr Parnell, however, is represented as the bold and original founder of a new system of agitation, which the ignorant and the shallow say O'Connell, with all his gigantic genius, never dreamed of, and which Grattan would have turned from as something hideous and accursed, and which every well-educated churchman pronounces as based on the violation of that great moral truth and law of Christianity: "Thou shalt not steal."

Mr. Parnell began his crusade with this highly suggestive and moral advice at one of his first great land meetings: "When you have realized your crops and taken stock of what you have in every kind of property. first provide amply for yourselves, then pay the shopkeeper and merchant and if you have anything left ham Young, in his noble efforts to redeem society, never commanded greater admiration from his dupes and followers when he proclaimed polygamy as the inspired teaching of the true prophet, than did Mr. Parnell when he advised the bold and moral step of repudiaion of rents. One of the direct effects, he told the tenants, of this policy, would be to bring the landlords to immediate ruin, and, as a natural consequence, to piace their properties at the disposal of the tenantry of Ireland, and that the Government would and should lend money to buy and transfer the land to the tenants in globo," and make them all in one stroke peasant proprietary. This little operation was only to cost the paltry sum of £400,000,000 stering. Many priests from the altar at least in the uncivilized portions of the island, the democratic press, and of course the platform orators hatled the plan as at once simple and masterly. Mr. Parnell was declared the long-looked-fo man, the heroic realizer of their long-cherished dreams of no rents and no landlords evermore. How soon the past history of a country like this fades from the popular mind. For a hundred years in an unbroken chain this grand idea of 'no rents and no landlords " has been the cherished dream of the people; and differently and strangely styled organizations have lived and perished, after the perpetration of great crimes and great follies, in trying to allain this unholy prize. "The Peep o' Day Boys." the Carders." the White Boys." "the Terryalts," all aimed at this same object. Mr. Parnell has improved on their method by mixing a modicum of constitutional doctrine on the platform with suggestive appeals to crime outside it. "No rents, or fix your own rents," has inevitably led to secret combinations nightly councils intimidation, murders, and frequent attempts at murder, all now in free and full swing through two of our provinces. the south and west. In some districts most liberal remissions in rent have been offered and spurned, and now iron huts and extra police force dot the country to preserve the lives of the landlords. The problem is a plain one. As laid down by Mr. Parnell, it must resolve itself into a struggle between constituted authority and lawless combination, upheld by terrible crimes. It is very easy to foresee th result and predict the suffering which must ensue to the people, and that soon, from Mr. Parnell's teaching. The present state of things could only becom

chronic where government is both vicious and weak. England, thank God, is neither. Freebooting and brigandism comport with worn out States like Spain and Naples, but no energy or unscrupulousness can prolong beyond a season their existence even in Ireland. Four months ago the cry for this peasant proprietary had been shouted from altar, press, and platform as the redemption of the people. Pictures. which Goldsmith and Butler might envy in their most charming descriptions of human happiness, and soft landscapes were drawn of this country and her people, rescued from misery and bondage, as they passed from the serfdom of Irish tenancy to the lofty dignity of seridom of Irish tenancy to the lofty dignity of lords of their little five and ten acre farms, Our rivers would teem with fish, our lakes with the pleasant signs of commerce and joyons sounds of mirth. The hitlsides, even to the barren tops, would be interlaced with verdure and beauty; and as for the valleys, that of Rasselas would be dim and lustreless. Well, five days ago saw this marvellous predigy shelved, and with the full and free consent of Mr. Parnell, it the amazement of his dupes and followers; but it has been replaced by a greater and more wonderful bantling in the shape of "Fixity of tenure, with periodical valuations of rent." I shall discuss both in my next. I shall discuss both in my next

TOPICS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Kernan Presenting a Big Petition-Proteeting Telegraph Messages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Mr. Kernan (Dem. N. Y.) presented in the Senate the memorial of over 1,500 individuals and firms of New York State and city of all political parties for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of Treasury notes. Among the signatures are those of ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson, Chief Judge Sanford E. Churca, and other Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as of prominent men in all business pursuits. The petition sets forth that, ifenacted into law, the Bayard joint resolution will greatly enhance business prosperity.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire

Mr. Morrill (Rep., VL) introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding any part of the national delt at a less rate than 4 per cent, interest: also whether subscriptions in sums of moderate amounts may be made.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission whose duty shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and the general welfare of the people. They are also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill further provides that the Commissioners appointed shall not all be advocates of prohibition or of total abstinence.

Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Dei.) introduced a bill providing that all telegraphic messages delivered for transmission to telegraph companies, or copies thereof made by such companies and production of evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings to the same extent as communications sent by the United States mail.

In the House, the resolution to print the Giover report was referred back to the Commit-

In the House, the resolution to print the Giover report was referred back to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to inquire how it happened that the House lost possession of the report. Almost all of the session was devoted to the report of the Committee on Rules.

A REMARKABLE VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury's Conclusions About the Celluloid Fire in Newark,

The inquest in the case of the six victims of the celluloid factory explosion and fire in Newark, a week ago last Monday, was fluished yesterday. The Coroner's jury presented a long verdict, in which they say: We find that said disaster took place in what is known

We find that said disaster took place in what is known at the celluloid ractors as the "converging room," while an experimental process induced by the managers of the husiness, was being engaged in, and was caused by the material under experiment in a recolving cylinder taking fire and exposing, in a room filled with workmen, most of whom were internated and in no way assisting in the experiment.

We find must the materials employed in the experiment were known to be of a highly inflamma is character, and that immeniately surrounding and within the compartment there was a large quantity of celluloid and material in process of conversion into celluloid, amounting to many but weight, which material, owing to the starting racidity of the spread of the throws when once started in its midst, experience has rived to be exceedingly basendous, and while the causes of the taking fire of the insterial cannot be explained, evel, beyond question, the values on was the result of natural causes, due to agencies within material cannot be explained, evel, beyond question, the values of the material cannot be explained.

ary that are of that number just their arees.

They conclude by saying that the death of the neh "was not caused by any criminal intent, for by any criminal overt act of any person or sersons, but that under the existing and surjounding circumstances, that which may be characterized as an extremely imprudent experiment resulted in an accident that caused hear deaths." their deaths."

Edward Dowd, who was burned in the explosion, died yesterday in his home on Elm street, Eimer Bozert, another victim, who is in St. Barnabas Hospital, was sinking last evening. His death is hourly expected.

INDIAN WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

Victoria's Band Driven from Mexico and Mojor Morrow again Fighting Them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 .- The Times' special this evening from Santa Fé, New Mexico, says: Victoria, with about 100 warriors and their families, crossed from Chihuahua into New Mexico on Jan. 7, driven by Mexican troops. Within six hours of his crossing into American territory Major Morrow, with five companies of the Ninth Cavairy, was on his trail. Major Morrow passed Fort Cummings at daylight. Jan. 8, caught up with Victorin, and had a fight semewhere in the Black Range or Mimbres Mountains. Recinforcements for Major Morrow have been obtained by Gen. Hatch from the Arizona bosts, as all troops in southern New Mexico are operating against heatile Comanches and Mescalero-Apaches on the Pros River and in the Guadaloupe Mountains, Gov. Lew Wallace has ordered the militia companies at Silver City, Hillsboro, Lamessville, and Las Cruees to be ready and cooperate with the United States troops if necessary, Gen. Hatch has also invited the Mexican troops in the pursuit of the Indians to cross the line. It will be remembered that Major Morrow, on Oct. 28, drove Victoriaand his band, and followed him eighty miles in Chihuahua. The following telegrams explain themselves:

The hostic indians have been driven into Gran, Comthe Ninth Cavairy, was on his trail. Major

To the Servicery of War:
The hostile Indians have been driven into Grant County. Mexican troops pursuing are now at the line. Have permission to invite them to participate in the pursui in this sale? Think the effect will be good. Law Wallack, Governor. To Gov. Lee: Wallace : ate in pursuit, certainly; invite them over If prisoners are taken let them be surrendered to c troops. ALEX, RANSEY, Secretary of War

Don Cameron's Delegates to His State Con

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.-The prediction of the hiladelphia correspondent of Two Sun, published Jan I, that the call for the meeting of the State Convenwas upon such short notice that delegates to that Conven-tion would require to be appointed by County Committees instead of electing them in Senatorial and legislative districts as heretofore—by conventions called especially for that purpose—seems to have been well founded idging by the number of County Committees that are appointing delegates to the State Convention. On Saturday last the Republican Committee of Beaver ounty appeared the quota of delegates from that county

o the State Convention. As Statesman Quay still has hi rip on the political machine in Beaver, there was no The case was different in Lycoming County, which also

on Saturday last appointed delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. Ten members of the County Committee hest tated about exercising such a doubtful and dangerous power, and productly absented themselves from the

iz to tyraintize over the people by appointing delegates in the proper to say that it is the general helief everynew against the rights of the people is the joint work the third-term schemers.

Ente, Pa., Jan. 10,-The Republican Committee of Eric County has decided not to call a county conon to elect delegates, to the Rusrish mattee will append the delegates for this county, and because of the the Storman and Blance men of the party
are terribly indignant at this assumption of power.

As Shorman and Blance have each ten friends in this
county in every one into Grant has, there is some warrant for the outspoken indignation of Republicans at the
designate way or concern. If whis tyranar bon Comeron surgereds in forcing orant upon the tarket or Presdent, he may make a none of it right now, that kine
County inspend of giving 3(78) Republican momenty, will
give a bean easy in manufity for President and will enert a
nill hemografic designation to the next Lexicature.

"It is Camering's tork how, but ours will columnate
"It is Camering's tork how, but ours will columnate
November," is the Urreat in almost everybody's mouth. asttee will appoint the delegates, for this county, and be

Orth not so Sure of his Sent.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.-The House Committee Washinston, Jan 15. The released election case of McCabe act Orth voted 6 to 8, not be dismiss the appeal of the contestant. Metion was then made to went a committee of five to limiting to investigate the accusations of bribery, fram, and corruption in the election, but it was not acted open.

Senator Garfield's Election.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.-Mr. Garfield was, today, formally elected United States Senator to succeed Thurman, by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Thurman was supported to the Democrats, but was detected by a vote of 60 to 44 in the Assemble and 20 to 13 in the senate.

Senator Lamar's Condition. Jackson, Miss., Jan. 13.—Senator Lamar's

physician says his condition is serious, but not ounger-ous. His attack is believed to be vertice, not paralysis.

THE CHAMPION CHESS PLAYERS.

The Stient Youth from Baltimore Drives Capt. Mackenzie to a Draw.

The fourth round in the chess tourney bebegan yesterday afternoon. Each round consists of ten games, requiring two days' play, The men pitted against each other play two games each before they change for another round. The contestants in the fourth round were Mackenzie agt. Sellman, Mohle agt. Ware, Grundy agt. Congdon, Judd agt. Ryan, and Delmar agt. Cohnfeld.

Each table was surrounded by a group of spectators, the largest number hanging about Capt. Mackenzie and silent Sedman, the young man who plays with his hat on. This game was one of the most important of the tournament, for if the young man should defeat the Captain he would stand a chance to vanquish the man from Manchester near the cross of the bourney, and this would probably send him to the front.

The Captain began the lattle with the whites by an Irregular opening. His first three moves were: Pawn to queen's bourth, pawn to queen's bishop's fourth, knight to queen's bishop's third. Mr. Sellman answered by moving pawn to queen's bishop's third. Mr. Sellman answered by moving pawn to queen's bishop's third. At the thirty-ninth move each king was supported by five pawns only, the Captain having a little the strongest position. If he had played with his accustomed dash he would probably have won the game, but Sellman outgeneralied him and forced the game to a draw.

The game between Gen. Congion and Mr. Grundy resulted in a victory for Mr. Grundy. Max Judd defeated Mr. Ryan, Mr. Cohnfeld resigned to Eugene belmar after a short and brilliant rush of twenty-five moves. Mr. Moble, the brilliant young player of the Manhattan Club, routed the Eastern veteran, Mr. Wars, after a hot fight of six hours—the longest battle of the day.

The score at the close of yesterday's games stood:

Physes. Won. Lost. Dr'n. Physer. Wen. Lost. Dr's. Grundy............. 3 3 1 man who plays with his hat on. This game was

Lost. Dr'n | Physics, O 2 Deimar I I Ware I I Congdon ... O 3 Ryan I 2 Celinfeid ... Each draw counts half a game. It will thus be seen that Capt. Mackenzie, the champion of America, stands fifth in the list at present. It is literally, however, a fight between champions, as nearly every player in the tourney is champion of the section he represents.

BUTTER VS. OLEOMARGARINE. Progress of the Bitter War-Mr. Thurber's

Explanation. The National Association for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Butter passed resolutions yester-day to the effect that the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine for butter, in violation of the statute, had increased to so large an extent that merchants in the botter trade had

damage done to their business by it. It could be rarely sold for what it was, and could find a sale in any quar tity only when fraudulently disposed of as butter, which deceived the consumer and defrauded farmers and dairy-men of the fruits of their libers; for it was only when men of the fruits of their labors; for it was only when butter reached a remunerative price that the floodsates and shiftees of the demunirative natories were opened. Obcomargarine had been made the expedient for almost every kind of swindle to that it upon the public, and would have been driven from the market but for the support of certain firms interested in its manufacture, which now seem determined to uphold, right or wrong, pathes observed with its tradition as standard to the resolutions, alluding to certain firms interested in the manufacture of obcumargarine, seemed at elasts in the resolutions, alluding to certain firms interested in the manufacture of obcumargarine, seemed atmost at his house. He would say that when that article was sold by it, the tule were plainly united. After the meeting he circulated and the circulative and the continuous contents of the content of the circulative and the circulative of the circulative circulative circulative of the circulative of the circulative movement to a point that restricted consumption, and was now experiencing a reaction.

entlemen: It was not to my contemplate of the publishment from Tuz Sys of my letter to you address, and it is passion, much disarranging, but I have made it an affair to me since of conversing the subject with a gentleman American of the polish and the learning most profound. And now I beg, honored gentleman, that you will this my And now I beg, honored centleman, that you will this my apology accept, and, at the same time, it is the privilege and the pleasure of me that I to you extend the assurance of my consideration ine most distinguished.

If comes to me, likewise, of the regret, the commiseration, and the wretchedness that powerful that you have large the commiseration, and the wretchedness that powerful that you have already as the sword of the Banacone apparent that even siready is the sword of the Banacone apparent that even siready is the sword of the Banacone apparent that even siready is the sword of the Banacone apparent that even siready is the sword of the Banacone apparent that even siready is the sword of the Banacone interventional for the empire you oppose.

Is it not to you a memory that it is of all things the empire you oppose.

Is it not to you a memory that it is of all things the most casy for the Gen. Grant, and the party of thin, to the sword and to the army to appeal? It is not of great affairs a revolution is born it is of affairs so small as infinitesimal, like as by the boxes of the tea in the harbor of the Boxen, was the American peoples first to the revolution committed.

It is not to you the age and the experience of me. The face of the Emperor the Napoleon Boxenyrus is to me a creater form Grant in the armies, and the face of the Gen. Grant in the armies, and the similatine to both of the similatine in the control of the similatine of an old man accent, to you can not be known what of the remarks, what of the creater, what of the research, what of the repetit, what of the revening the advice, the honore when the time, and it is to me a creater fear of you, as otherwise when upon that similatine? spology accept, and, at the same time, it is the privile

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "G. B." gives ten reasons why Tilden should not be nom! President. I am surprised that the main reason seems to be entirely overhooked by every one. It is necessary that the Electoral Commission fraud and the shame of those who participated in this unconstitutional method of deteating the will of the people must be covered up. The great crime of the century should be conducted. Hence, it is necessary to set Mr. Tilden aside, and to entirely ignore the issues of 1876 in the campaign of 1886.

The Aldermen's Committees

President Morris of the Board of Aldermen appointed yesterday, the standing committees of the Board for this year. They are as follows: Finance-Aldermen Keenan, McClave, Slevin, Mar-hail, and Jacobna. Ferries and Franchises-Aldermen Shells, Jacobus, and Marshall. hall. ks—Aldermen Slevin, Wede, and Strack, ice and Fire Departments—Aldermen Jacobus, Good-

Police and Fire Departments—Aldermen Jacobus, Good-in, Finck, Kirk, and Slevia, Markets—Aldermen Finck, Foster, and Honghton, Health and Building—Aldermen McClave, Sauer, and orgey Salaries and Offices-Aldermen Foster, Wade, and Hall, Law-Aldermen Wade, Heiner, and Marshall, Streets and Street Pavements-Aldermen Goodwin, eriev, and Kenny, Bridges and Tunnels-Aldermen Haffen, Helbig, and house Lands and Places-Aldermen Heibig Finck, and Mur-Public Works-Aldermen Perley, Shells, Haffen, Me-County Officers-Aldermen Sauer, Perley, Keenan, Vade, and Murphy Railroads-Aldermen Kirk, Finck, and Hall,

The Test Suit Against Postmaster James,

Marcus P. Norton, a lawyer of Troy, invented 1858 a combined post marker and stamp canceller, and 1863 it was patented, and the Government began using t in the past effices. It is now said to be in use in 32.000 tioverunient \$2,000,000 or more. Mr Norton has had his claims for reminieration before the Centr of claims, Complete, and the Post office Department, and has expended, it is earl \$80,000. In June 1977, he seeked, to complete, became for subtractive to the amplied became for subtractive to the control of the Centrol of t

The penalties for obstructing the census

takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says relies to their officials of brivate corporations who fedine to them in into exact Strong.

In the compensation required of them are made label to a genuity not to exceed Strong.

The compensation for the compensation is the compensation of the compensation for the compensation to the compensation to the compensation to the compensation to the compensation of the

Mrs. Mary Jane Tweed, widow of William M. Tweed, has sold to William II. Morrison of this city, for \$18,750, a house and lot on the north sole of West Thirtysixth street, 283 heet 3 inches east of Sixth avenue, deed was executed in Paris France, on Dec. 29. And acknowledged before United States Vice Cohad

Mrs. William M. Tweed's Property.

WINTER IN MINNESOTA. The same day the tropen bodies of sixteen farmers were found on the road between trope River and Wheatland. They were on the way to market.

The valide that John McDuffy was driving to his home from Wilmer were to hid acree within a low miles of that place, but Wilmer's researched just me at the John Tree. When within two miles of home Fred Kamish of Fair, field lay down in the show and died. This was on Christ-mas day and happy children were waiting his coming Thurston Land spont the afternoon in a salora after selling his load of wood at Furuus Falls. On the way home he coiled off he seld and within sight of his home was found troopen dead the next morning. His water had sat up all hight watching for him. He was 28 years of age.

Pleurisy pains, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections, are soon releved by that certain remedy for coughs and coids. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant - die.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN.

An Open Letter to the Hon. John Kelly SIR: You have lately caused to be published in this city an allegation that the statement

of THE SUN'S circulation during one week, printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is false, That statement was as follows:

Total for the week...... 834,447

As the business manager of THE SUN. I respond to your challenge as follows: I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars in the keeping of Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, and you, Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. These deposits shall await the decision of a committee to be composed of Sinclair Tousey, Esq., Presi-

dent of the American News Company, the Hon, John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this committee, after a full, minute, and thorough examination-for which purpose they shall have access to our books, papers, press room, and mailing room—do not find that the circu-lation of THE SUN for the week in question was correctly stated in the above figures, then I authorize Mr. Palmer to pay my \$5,000 to the trustees or managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York and to pay your \$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, they find that the circulation of THE SUN was correctly stated, then your deposit shall be paid

mine shell be returned to me.
Your obedient servant, I. W. ENGLAND, OFFICE OF THE SUN, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.

over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and

SUNBEAMS.

-M. Stanislas Harel, one of the richest men in Ronen, has just died, leaving his whole fortune of several initions of francs to his valet.

-Colorado has uncommonly big avawith so much snow that the men inside were ten hours

digging their way out. -M. Bertillon, the French savant, sava that the number of suicides in France is at the rate of 628 per million for widowers, 273 for bachelors, and 286 for married men, and that offences sgainst the person are 50 per cent, and against property 45 per cent less on th part of married than unmarried men

-In the House of Lords which assembles this year there are twenty Marquises, of whom eleven are supporters of Lord Beaconsfield's Government Abercorn, Abergaveuny, Alisa, Bristol, Bute, Camden Cholmondeley, Exeter, Herword, Salisbury, and Winches ter. And nine are opponents: Allestury, Analessy Buth (recently), Lansdowne, Normanby, Northampton, Queens bury, Ripon, and Townshend.

-Calcraft, the London hangman, who ha ust died, had a wonderful antipathy to reporters. He treated their presence in the preliminaries of the execu-tions with as much brusqueness as he dared; and at a hanging in Newgate, just before he was leaving his ' trade," he remarked to a distinguished member of the fourth estate, "I wish I had the stringing up of one of you begars of reporters before I chuck it up." One oc-casionally meets with men of depraved tastes. -News from Florence shows how vain are

the laws against convents in Italy. The celebrated Badia, on the hill of Fresole, was recently acquired and restored to monastic purposes by the Scolopians. Now the Dominicans have reacquired and reestablished the large convent at San Dominico, suppressed since 1870 And the still larger convent of the Doccia, higher up the hill, which was founded by the Davanzati family, and re-built by Michel Angelo, is to be restored. Thus there with be six large monasteries on the Fiesole Hill.

-A woman at Nyack, N. Y., subdued an adopted girl by whipping her with thorus and then bath-ing her back with vinegar and sait; leaving her all night on her teet, tied to a bedpost; rubbing red bepperin her mouth, and various other tortures. One day she told the child to go up stairs and undress, preparatory to being whipped until the blood ran down her legs. There was no reason to doubt the promise, and the girl therefore umped out of the second story, fled naked to the woods and froze nearly to death before she was disc

-Thanks to the system of permitting offi-Alghanistan, are under the command of the junior Cap tain. Out of a strength of two field officers and ten cap-tains he is the only one remaining. The Colonel has been wounded, the Major is in Zuinland, and four captains are on staff employ, one is on leave, one has been killed, and two others have been wounded, so that only Capt, Gouza s left. In the Fifth Ghoorkas, positively only one officer, and he the Adjutant, is fit for duty.

-The vicissitudes of fortune in everyday life are extraordinary, and even Sir Bernard Surks must be astonished from time to time at seeing his own remarkable instances thrown into the shade by furnitous rives or fails in the social scale. The Judge of Probate in England, Sir J. Hannen, had to decide the other day as to the distribution of the property of a whilese chimney sweeper's boy, who died worth £25,000; and debts were £119,000, and his total assets £3 10s. 6d.

-The following is a verbatim copy of a latter of application received from the subscriber for situation as porter in the Glasgow and Southwesters Ballway at Greenock. "Octor 29, 1879.—Mr. Station Master a pe very expekt te got plaice yn pe have unti railwa a portoor all meen ma name pe donald Cambii an a pe 25 al pe got a charchaattar from my masthat Shorge Camren cripol Shorge wita wan i an a wan i pe got from to Minstr of yo giv me to to place all he kom to day pefer tu more at wans wrote tu mi Sun sun i can p kari herin parii twinty stares ip on her pak an doon mid to wrote —Donald Cauran."

-Miss Th. Petursson, a daughter of the Bishop of Reykjavik, Iceland, made an ascent of the great volcano Hecia, before the end of the summer for the purpose of making geological observations. The tem-perature of the sides of the larger craters she found had recently undergone a considerable increase; and from a number of very small fassires and holes on these craters there arose heavy white columns of vapor, the supplier ous character of which was much stronger than for a long time past. From these circumstances it is inferred that a new eruption of the voicano is probably to be expected. This is considered the more likely, as since the last cruption, the period of quiescence usually observed. between the outbreaks of Hecia has already been built since exceeded. The last eruption took place in the yest

-It is not always a safe matter to hazard remarks upon the personal appearance of those with whom we are brought in contact. A story is told of a specimen of the travelling Englishman who was regu man in question, a very tumptions individual, was an companied by a indy, and sitting opposite to their was a young German, on whose fingers were a number of mas ost offices, and it is claimed that its nee has saved to the sive rungs. After gazing in a most persistent manner at him, the Englishman, addressing his companion in a load tone, said, "I hate to see a man with rings on his fit-gers!" The German replied to this with a succession sort of sheer, so the Englishman "went for "him acato, and said, in a still louder tone, "Do you know what I would do with a ring if I had one" Before the last could reply, and to the great amusement of all wno heard

it, the German broke in, "Vare it in your most -The question of damages for accidents dent there and here has just been decided. Mr. Philips, a surgeon, met with an accident incapacitating him from practice now, and rendering it uncertain if he will ever be able to resume it. It was shown by his counsel that be bad been earning \$35,000a year, but this large income was in a measure due to exceptionally big fees in the two years preceding his accident. The jury, apparently lasting this into account gave him \$80,000. The company appealed, allowing that the Court had misdirected the bury inasmonic as it bad told them that they must give Mr. Phillips what, under all the circumstances, they thought a reasonable compensation both for personal suffering and pecuniary loss, Sergeant Ballantine, 1-4 pany in contracting to carry a passenger, contracts is carry his fortune as well as person, and sustained the court below. Assuming that Mr. Phillips cannot return to practice, the damages seem small enough. Facing at 3 per cont. would only yield \$1,000 a year, a poor 415 stime for \$35.000. The Tay bridge accident will probably involve an immense sum in compensation, inastic 7 as the passengers were bread winners, whereas the freadful Abergere micident, when Lord Faruham, Sil Nicholas Chimmers and others were burnt to leath co-d the company next to nothing because the dead word men of private fortune, whose relations would derive as loss becauterily by their denuse.

-" Oh, give me, Mary," said young Fred, He said no more, so great his dread

Of the fair damsel a merry chaffing. He straked his infantile moustache, While Mary tenderly was sidiling: Again he made the venture rash --

" For what?" she asked, with sembled fear, To taste those peanuts you are enting